

## [VOL. X.—NO. 477.]

New Orleans, a succession of large towns  
 was passed only by a few of the Atlantic  
 States; growing fast into a rivalry with  
 some of them; and already rich, not  
 merely in wealth, but in all the refinements  
 of life, and in all the institutions  
 that adorn the nature of social, intellectual,  
 moral and religious man.

Such a spectacle cannot be contemplated  
 without mingled feelings of astonishment  
 and gratification. I am sure you will  
 pardon me for adding, that it enhances  
 the pleasure with which a son of New  
 England contemplates it, to find that  
 among those who have swelled the numbers  
 of this great family;—who have come  
 not merely to share your prosperities,  
 but in former days to partake the  
 more doubtful fortunes of the early settlements,  
 are not a few of the children of  
 that distant region. He rejoices that he  
 is able, in addition to the ties of common  
 language, government, and laws, to trace  
 some of common origin and kindred of  
 blood. Nor does he rejoice alone. The  
 feeling I am sure, is mutual. This festive  
 occasion, gentlemen, is a pledge that  
 you too are not less willing to seize an  
 opportunity, however slight of promoting  
 at mutual good-will, which is more important  
 for the perpetuity of the Union  
 than all the forms of the Constitution.  
 Tremendous cheering.

The beloved land of our birth, gentlemen,  
 compared with yours, is, generally speaking,  
 a barren region. Our rocks and  
 sands yield not those rich harvests  
 which clothe your more fertile soil with  
 plenty; nor are we connected with your  
 sister States by noble streams like yours,  
 which penetrate the country for thousands  
 of miles, and bind the deepest interior to  
 ports on the coast. But I may venture  
 to assure you, on behalf of my fellow citizens  
 at home, that we behold, not with  
 envy but with pride, your natural advantages  
 and wonderful progress. When we  
 are visited by strangers from Europe, after  
 we have shown them what is most worthy  
 of notice among ourselves, we  
 habitually add that this is little, compared  
 with the astonishing advancement of the  
 West. We boast of your improvements  
 rather than our own. We are in the  
 habit of contrasting our comparatively  
 tardy progress under a foreign colonial  
 system with your more rapid growth beneath  
 the cheering influence of American  
 independence. We look to you to complete  
 the great undertaking which was  
 begun by the fathers of the American  
 people who settled the Atlantic. Reflecting  
 men in that region never regarded  
 the great work to be performed in America,  
 as confined to the settlement of the  
 strip along the shore. It was to open the  
 whole western world as an abode of  
 civilized freemen, and we wish you God  
 speed in accomplishing your share of the  
 noble work. Two centuries have passed  
 away since the first settlers of the Atlantic  
 coast were struggling under those  
 hardships which the generation immediately  
 preceding you was here called to  
 encounter, and we cordially rejoice that a  
 period of thirty years has purchased for  
 you that security and prosperity, which  
 were with us the growth of a century and  
 a half. We feel happy in the belief, that  
 in your further advancement you will not  
 forget the cradles of the American race,  
 and that you will bear in kindly remembrance,  
 the men and the deeds which are  
 among the dearest titles of our glory. In  
 casting the eye over the map of your  
 State, we behold among the names of  
 your counties, those of Lincoln, Greene,  
 Knox, Warren and Perry. We feel that  
 our hearts are thus linked together by the  
 tie of common devotion to the precious  
 memory of our great and good men; and  
 we confidently rest in the assurance, that  
 when the present generation, with us as  
 with you shall have passed away, our children  
 will unite with yours in the tribute  
 of gratitude to those who, whether at the  
 North or the South, the East or the West,  
 have triumphed or bled, have stood or fallen  
 in their country's cause.—[Great  
 cheering.]

Gentlemen: It has been justly stated,  
 that when the next census shall be taken,  
 the valley of the Mississippi will probably  
 be found to contain a population larger  
 than that with which the old thirteen  
 States plunged into the Revolutionary  
 war, and when after a period of ten years  
 more, yet another enumeration shall be  
 made, you will out vote us in the councils  
 of the nation. The sceptre will then  
 depart from Judah, never to return.—  
 We look forward to that event without  
 alarm, as in the order of the natural  
 growth of this great republic. We have  
 a firm faith that our interests are mutually  
 consistent; that if you prosper we shall  
 prosper; if you suffer, we shall suffer;  
 that our strength will grow with the  
 closeness of our Union, that our children's  
 welfare, honor and prosperity, will not  
 suffer in the preponderance, which they



next generation in the West must possess in the balance of the country. [cheers.]

One word more, gentlemen, and I will relieve your patience. In the course of human events, it is certain that we, who are now assembled, shall never all be assembled together again. It is probable that when we shall part this evening, the most of us will do it to meet no more on earth. Allow me, with the seriousness inseparable from that feeling, to assure you, that this unexpected and flattering mark of your kindness will never be forgotten by me, or mine, but at whatever distance of time or place, and in whatever vicissitude of fortune, will be remembered, as one of the most grateful incidents of my life. Permit me, in taking my seat, to reciprocate the sentiment last announced, by proposing

The inhabitants of Nashville: may their prosperity, like their city, be founded on a rock.

The Speaker sat down, amidst loud cheers. Republican.

**John Randolph.**—This gentleman, it is known, has been elected a member of the Virginia Convention to amend the Constitution of that state. A correspondent of the Richmond Whig says that Mr. Randolph in his speech at Charlotte court house, on the day of the Convention election, "declared that he had drawn the sword, and thrown away the scabbard—that all changes were not improvements, and that it never was known, that the people ever improved their government by change. On the right of suffrage, he said that the non-freeholders spoke of physical force, but before he would consent to extend to them the right to tax his land and slaves, he would give them a fight." From all which our correspondent infers that he will be a vigorous opponent of the non-freeholders, and concludes by saying that many voters upon more reflection, regret his election to the convention.

Many people looking at the peculiarity of Mr. Randolph's political career, and his bigoted attachment to the old order of things, apprehend much confusion and difficulty in the convention, from his presence there. Time will shew, but we are disposed to believe that he will approach that body with more reverence than he is accustomed to display towards Congress. We cannot believe that his respect for that grave and virtuous assembly will permit him to convert it into a bear-garden, or that when successful opposition to reform in the constitution has become hopeless, self respect will permit him to offer a fruitless and merely teasing opposition. One thing is certain, that all the Orators that ever lived, could not now arrest the march of Reform.

**Hon. Mr. Moore.**—The New York Courier thus speaks of Maj. Thomas P. Moore, the new Minister to Colombia:

At the commencement of the late war, Mr. Moore, then only eighteen years of age, volunteered as a private soldier, and at the battle of Nashville, in December, 1813, was mentioned in General Order by name—though only a private—as having conducted himself in the most gallant manner. On his return to Kentucky he raised a volunteer company, and in the fall of 1813, at the battle of Moravian Town and defeat of Gen. Proctor, acquired additional honors. He was subsequently engaged at the affair of Malcolms Mills, on Grand River, in the fall of 1814 and on his return to his home was about repairing to New Orleans, when the news of Gen. Jackson's success rendered it unnecessary. Major Moore is one of the most distinguished men in Kentucky, and his selection to succeed Gen. Harrison is among the most judicious of the changes made by the present Administration.

**Anti-credit System.**—A judge in Nashville, (Judge Catron,) has made a formal address to the farmers and laboring citizens of Tennessee, denouncing banks and the anti-credit system with some few exceptions. He proposes a call to be made upon the Legislature for the passage of a law at its next session, exempting any one from being bound as security for another, in any case, by word, bond, note or endorsement, for an ordinary contract between man and man—excepting only securityships entered into in Courts of Justice. He ascribes the depression of agriculture to Banking Institutions, and various money-lenders, and he accordingly declares war against all of them. Will it be believed, that usury is now raised in Nashville to from 5 to 10 per cent. per month? Yet such is the spirit of the Judge's remarks. Against the whole credit system he has taken the field—and boldly proposes the repeal of all the laws by which one man is made responsible for another's debts, as security, or endorser. How far such a system may be compatible with the habits of an agricultural State, is one question—but we are satisfied, that it could not be introduced to the same extent among a commercial people—although their system of credits may be susceptible of several advantageous modifications.

Richmond Courier.

FROM THE DEER OF

#### POOR ROBERT THE SCRIBE.

A gill a day—the thing is clear,  
Twenty-three gallons make a year.  
Now this would buy a cow, and keep her—  
Two suits of clothes—a score of sheep—or  
Twenty good things, than brandy cheaper.

OLD ROBERT.

There is a pleasant little village which stands on the borders of a small lake, in the western part of Virginia. A tavern, the only one in the town, kept at the sign of the Grey Goose, entertained the passing stranger, and in the winter evenings was the place where we held our evening dances—for old Robert used to dance in his younger days. I remember well the merry evenings I have enjoyed there, and methinks I could yet "tire down" the puny striplings of the present day.

Among the companions of our recreations were two, whose vivacity and wit I could not but admire—and whose good-nature and virtues I could not but love. Absolem Active was the eldest of my friends. His father was poor, but he gave Absolem a good common education, and then bound him an apprentice to a respectable wagon-maker of the town. When I saw Absolem last, before my late visit to Appleberry—it was his birth and wedding night. Just 23 years old—he had married black-eyed Susan, as we called her—and she might as well have been called red lip'd Susan, for I never saw cherries redder. He had taken the shop for himself, and having got a journeyman from New-York, had added the making of gigs to his old business.

Absolem was industrious—Absolem was frugal—above all, Absolem was temperate—"Grog and I," he used to say, "are sworn enemies." Not but now and then he would take a glass of wine, or a mug of beer with a friend; but he drank sparingly. They do say, though, that one fourth of July his eyes sparkled a little, and he could not say Sheboleth for the soal of him. But that's neither here nor there; he was a sober man.

And what do you think was the consequence? Why, when I went to Appleberry, last October, who should I hear them talk of, but the good 'Squire Active—and Deacon Active—Why he has money to lend—he owns two of the best farms on the south side of the lake—the poor all bless him. He now rides in his coach on side down, with this motto—"INDUSTRY—FRUGALITY—TEMPERANCE. By these I ride."

Edward Easy, my other companion, received from his father a fortune of five thousand pounds. At the age of nineteen, he took his degree at Yale with singular honor. The profession of the law suited best his capacity and inclination, he studied this science under the most approved masters, and at twenty-one he appeared at the bar. I never shall forget the day when he made his first plea. All Appleberry went down to hear him, for Edward was a favorite of the people; and well he might be, for there wasn't a single one in the village but could tell of some good and kind things he had done.

The cause he plead was for a poor widow woman. You may remember her—it was old Mrs. Brown, who sold ginger-cake and beer just north of the court house. She had an only daughter, a sweet rose bud, just seventeen, who was the solace and delight of her life. An unfeeling landlord demanded the sacrifice of Mary, or threatened her ruin.

Well, the court was opened; the witnesses examined; and it came to Edward's turn to speak. He rose; Oh! he was a handsome man, but now he look'd pale; his lip trembled; and his white hand shook. My heart trembled for fear he would not go on. By-and-bye his voice rose; his cheeks resumed their color—he raised his arm most gracefully, and his eyes sparkled. You might have heard a pin fall. He, in one moment, did stir up the feelings so against the hard-hearted landlord, that every one was in a rage. And then he painted the sufferings of the widow and orphan. In spite of me, I cried like a child. I never loved him half so well in my life. Our parson, I remember, said that "the oil of eloquence was on his tongue, and the honey of persuasion distilled from his lips."

I left him on the eve of being married to Eunice Heartfree. She was worthy of him—she sung sweetly: could spin fifty knots a day, and the parson's wife was heard to say that "she made the best pudding of any one in the village except herself."

Now, until the fourth day of last October, I had not been to Appleberry for eighteen years. Just as the old town clock struck 4, I entered the village. My heart fluttered, I look around in hopes to meet the welcome of my friend. A gloom and solemn stillness seemed to pervade the village. Presently the bell tolled—a funeral procession approached. I alighted at the inn and immediately enquired who was dead? "Alas! the day?" exclaimed the tavern-keeper (who did not know me). "There goes the remains of a man, who eighteen years ago, was the most promising youth in all the country. Fortune, education, genius—all united to render him every thing. But the morning sickness—the noon-tide snore—and the evening slumber, have withered the finest flower in nature's garden. Poor Easy!—God rest him!"

Edward had been intemperate. Intemperance begat idleness, and neglect of business; poverty and wretchedness followed; and he who might have reflected honor on his country, poisoned by grog, died a beggar. But, "men of genius, tread lightly on his ashes, for he was your kinsman;" and if you would avoid his fate, declare with my friend Active, that "you and such are sworn enemies."

**Removals.**—In the state of Delaware, the Governor, who belongs to the Adams party, has appointed every officer of the state government, down to the constables, from that party. The Frederickstown Citizen gives a list of 87 officers who were removed in one county alone, by the late administration party in Maryland, during the last four years. The persons removed are county officers, Justices of the Peace, trustees of the poor, and 34 constables. The same paper estimates the whole number of officers removed in Maryland by the same party, at 987, exceeding, in the ratio of 100 per cent. the number of changes made by the General Government throughout the whole Union and as ten to one to the removals of clerks at Washington. These removals too it should be recollected, were for mere difference of opinion. This might be called proscription, were it not that these

two states of the party who make the most noise against the dismissal of public defaulters and others at Washington. Georgian.

#### HONORS TO THE PRESIDENT.

On Wednesday, the 8th inst. Gen. Andrew Jackson, the Hero of Orleans, and now resident of the United States, left Washington City on a visit to Old Point Comfort. He was attended by the Secretaries of the Navy and War Departments, by the Postmaster General, by General McComb, Commander in Chief of the Army, Gen. Bernard, of the Engineer Corps, General Gibson, Commodore Rogers and Warrington of the Navy Board, Majors Donaldson and Green, and Lieut. Van Buren. It was also accompanied by the following members of the families of the President and Heads of Departments, viz. Miss Eaton, niece of the President, Mrs. Eaton, Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Donaldson of the President's family, two daughters of the Secretary of the Navy, and Miss McComb.

On landing at Old Point, from the Steam Boat, the President was greeted with a salute of 24 guns from the garrison, and received the military honors due in his rank, from the Battalion stationed at the Post, who were drawn up a short distance from the wharf ready to receive him.

A Committee from Norfolk met the President at Old Point, and invited him to visit the borough and receive the hospitality of its citizens. This the President accepted, having verbally returned his acknowledgements. He was also solicited to visit Portsmouth, and partake of a public dinner, to which the President replied, his stay would be so short as to prevent his accepting their invitation to dine, but that he would spend an hour in dining, on his way to Norfolk at any place to be designated by the committee, where he would be happy to meet his fellow citizens. He did so and was greeted with demonstrations of respect and cordiality. A salute of 24 guns was fired from a battery of four 13 pounders. At Norfolk, upon the Steam Boat nearing the Wharf, a salute was fired in handsome style, from the Revenue Cutter *Wasp*. Capt. Coody, lying in the stream, and the President was waited upon on board by a Committee of the Court and Common Council, and a number of citizens; was addressed by Wm. Maxwell, Esq. on behalf of the authorities, and with his suite he was escorted to the platform at the Ferry Wharf, where he was received with Military honors by a Battalion of Volunteers, composed of the Norfolk Cavalry, Capt. Jones, Independent, Capt. Capron's Juniors, Capt. Gibbons, and the three Companies from Portsmouth, who were drawn up in a handsome, well dressed line, extending from the Wharf nearly to the Steam Boat Hotel. The President and suite having passed the front of the line, it broke into column and escorted them to Johnson's Hotel, where accommodations had been provided for their reception by the Corporate authorities, and whither the Ladies of their respective families had preceded them.

A great number of Citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen, visited the President, his suite and the Ladies of their families, during the evening, and were received with the greatest affability and respect.

**From Havana.**—By the schr. *Lovely Azia*, Capt. MacWilliam, arrived yesterday from Havana, we have the papers of that city to the 7th inst. and a price current of the 4th. We received the following letter from our correspondent, dated Havana, July 7th:

"Day before yesterday morning, the expedition against Mexico went out most brilliantly—the troops full of enthusiasm. The transports were the following vessels: American ships *Robin Hood*, Captain Evans; *Roger Williams*, Capt. Mosier; *Bingham*, Capt. —; *Triton*, Capt. Smith; Am. brigs *Chilian*, Butler; *Cornelia*, Capt. Constant. and the Sp. brig *Catalina*, with 3300 troops. Ships of war, line ship *Soborano*, frigates *Lealtad* and *Restauracion*, and brigs *Cautivo* and *Amelia*. Admiral Laborde has gone as commander of the squadron, and can land from his ship 800 marines, well armed and disciplined, in case of need. The expedition is furnished with from 450,000 to 500,000 dollars."

Accompanying our papers, we received the proclamations of General Barradas, commander of the Spanish army, and Gen. Vivas, Governor General of the Island of Cuba, calling on the inhabitants of Mexico to join the standard of their King, and assist this, the first division of the army, to restore order to Mexico, and re-establish the allegiance of its inhabitants to their lawful sovereign. Gen. Barradas signs himself as Commanding General of the Van Guard.

We have also received a proclamation addressed to the soldiers of the expedition, from their Commanding General.

Charleston Cour.

**Abraham Pontell**, a criminal in the Maryland Penitentiary, broke out by making an aperture through a wall 27 inches thick. His companion, who was rather more corpulent, stuck fast in the wall, and had to cry out for help.

**Circumstances alter cases.**—The N. B. Fredonian complains that Mr. Adams was censured for appointing members of Congress to office, and that General Jackson has done the same thing. The difference is just this: Mr. Adams appointed the very men who made him President. He appointed Mr. Clay, and without Mr. Clay's vote and influence he never would have been elected. He appointed Mr. Scott to office, and without Mr. Scott's vote, he could not have succeeded. He appointed Mr. Cook to office, and on Mr. Cook's vote his own election depended. He promised Mr. Warfield an appointment, and Mr. Warfield's vote gave him the state of Maryland. By this means he bought up the votes of four states. But the Congress from which Gen. Jackson selected some of his officers had nothing to do with making the President. The People had accomplished that matter themselves, and consequently, the remotest suspicion of corruption is removed from the conduct of Gen. Jackson.—The objection to Mr. Adams was, that he selected the very men to whom he owed his own office, and that under circumstances calculated to raise a violent presumption of bargain and sale.

Trenton Emportum.

**Chinese Doings.**—Judge Yaou lately sent a special magistrate to try a case in the evening, and then went in disguise among the crowd to hear the trial. During one of his walks in disguise, he had to take shelter from the rain in an eating house, where a police runner recognised him, and knelt down as is usual, to do the Judge reverence. The Judge, however, did not wish to be known, and after his return home, sent for the runner, on whom he inflicted 60 blows, to teach him more caution for the time to come. The Judge in passing through a narrow street saw a poor woman, with her breast exposed, suckling a child at the door. For this want of modesty he ordered her immediately 30 slaps on the face; and her husband 40 blows, for not having taught his wife better manners! Such are the doings even of good men, under a despotism.

**Rhetoric.**—Mr. Webster, in his argument on the case pending in the Court of Equity, Boston, alluding to an allegation in the indictment, rather derogatory to a person now no more, made the following terrible remark:—"If any two of that man's bones were held together by any ligament, and could be conscious of this unhalloved indignity, they would kick against the coffin!" Mr. Wirt in his reply seemed to think that if such were the case with the remains of all men impaled, there would be a terrible rattling among the dry bones."

**Dr. Watkins.**—A correspondent of the Baltimore Republican, in noticing two new indictments against the Doctor, coupled with discoveries of new frauds, concludes as follows:

"Here are seven distinct cases of fraud committed on the Treasury during the years 1827 and 1828. The amount of public money thus obtained by Dr. Watkins is as follows:

Requisition charged to Hambleton	\$2,000
1st do to Paulding	1,600
2d do do	500
3d do do	750
do to Harris	2,000
do to Cox	500
do to Butler	750
	\$7,300

**Spots in the sun.**—In looking through a telescope yesterday, we noticed at least a dozen opaque spots on the sun's disc. They are generally small, and a good deal scattered. It is a curious question, and one which is not fully decided, whether or not these spots have any connexion with the coolness of the season. In some of the coolest summers since the commencement of the present century, similar spots have been observed in considerable numbers, and some of them very large.

N. Y. Journal of Com.

By the census recently taken in South Carolina, it appears that in the city and suburbs of Charleston, there is a decrease in the white population since 1819, of between six and seven hundred—the number in 1819 being 17,706, and at present 17,202. The reason assigned is the almost entire desertion of the upper part of King street, a section of the district which was exceedingly populous and thriving at the period when the last census was taken.

**German Silver.**—The New York Evening Post states, that a composition of metals has lately been invented in Europe, which is recommended for the manufacture of services of plate and other articles now made of silver. It strongly resembles that metal, so much so that it is said it cannot be distinguished from it by the public in general. The metals of which it is compounded are copper, zinc and pickle, unmingled with any portion of silver. The Goldsmith's Hall in London, have issued a caution against any frauds which may be practised with this imitation of the nobler metal.

#### ITEMS.

By a decision of the French Chamber of Deputies, the late Keeper of the Seals, M. de Peyronnet, is ordered to be sued for nearly 18000 sterling, expended by him in furnishing and enlarging his official residence, without the previous consent or authority of the Legislature; the majority against the ex-Minister on the vote was 186 to 144.

The Protestant Episcopal Convention for the diocese of Maryland, adjourned its annual session on Saturday last, without being able to appoint a successor to the late Bishop Kemp.

**Prosperous Company.**—The Franklin Company of Boston have declared a dividend of 8 per cent. for the last six months. The same office has divided 42 1-2 per cent. in the last two years and a half.

**Intoxication.**—A log house, in Manchester, N. York was burnt on the 23d ult. and two children perished.—The parents were found soon after, under a fence, in a state of intoxication.

**Merchants and Mechanics.**—All the merchants of Carlisle, Pa. but two, have signed a paper, agreeing on their part to cease, hereafter, importing such articles as the mechanics of that place propose to make as substantial, fashionable and cheap as can be purchased in the cities.

**Barbecue.**—The Richmond Compiler has favored the public with the derivation of the word *Barbecue*: "Barba, beard—cu (queue) tail—from the beard to the tail; or, as the Kentuckians say, going the whole hog."

The brig *Lochiel*, of Liverpool, has been found in the river Nunez, Africa, with the captain, mate, and crew all dead on board, under deck.

**Liberal Contributions.**—The Rev. Dr. Rice, of Virginia, has recently obtained in Boston, \$1745 in cash, and \$1900 in subscriptions, for the benefit of the Theological Seminary over which he presides.

Yale College has now 473 students in the establishment, viz. 54 Theological; 20 Law, 78 Medical, 7 resident Graduates, and 335 under graduates. There are 24 Professors and Tutors.

Hinton McKinney, who has been confined in Jail at Raleigh, for nearly four years, under sentence of the Federal Court, has received from the President a remission of the sentence for the remainder of his confinement.

The Bank of the United States has declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capitol stock for last six months.

The Newport Mercury of Saturday last says:—"This Number completes seventy-one years since the Newport Mercury was first published in this town. (June, 1758,) by James Franklin, elder brother of Dr. Benjamin Franklin."

**Expedition.**—The Cleveland Herald states that by the Eclipse line of stages, a merchant arrived at Cleveland in three days and a half from the city of New York, a distance of about five hundred and eighty miles.

The East India Company is 170,000,000 in debt, equal to \$11,111,111 dollars!

**Mutability of Fortune.**—The Newburyport Herald, says,—"The mutability of fortune is strikingly exemplified in the fact, that a citizen lately died in the metropolis, whose estate was appraised at \$200,000, who fifty years ago, carried mortar in a hod at the building of the brick house at the corner of Union and Green streets."

**Burning out a Schoolmaster.**—The inhabitants of a district in Massachusetts having some dispute relative to a teacher, some of them set fire to and burned down the schoolhouse.

**To prevent wounds from mortifying.**—Sprinkle sugar on them. The Turks wash fresh wounds with wine, and sprinkle sugar over them. Obsolete ulcers may be cured with sugar dissolved in a strong decoction of walnut leaves.

**Universal Language.**—The foreign Review says, that a mathematician of Heidelberg, M. Burger, has announced a system of universal language, by which a correspondence may be kept up, on easy and certain principles, by individuals of all nations, although totally unacquainted with each other's native language. The acquisition of the system will scarcely require two days.

**From Buenos Ayres.**—We learn from the U. S. sloop of war *Boston*, that as late as the 29th May, the city of Buenos Ayres was still closely invested by the troops of Lopez and Bossa. There had been some light skirmishing but nothing decisive had occurred. Lavalle, Provincial governor of Buenos Ayres, was daily losing ground, and the Montenos had possession of the suburbs. The latter were the most popular among the citizens. N. Y. Courier.

**Sea Sickness.**—Take forty five drops of I-uanum when your ship is passing the narrows, if you have a desire to be well during the passage, and eat your allowance.

There are three parts of business—the preparation, the debate or examination, and the execution. If you look for despatch, let the middle only be the work of many, and the first and last the work of few.



# Salisbury:

JULY 28, 1829.

## ROWAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Rowan County Bible Society, will be held on Monday, the 3d day of August next, at Thytara, where a Sermon may be expected from a Minister previously appointed. The importance of the Bible cause, and especially the encouraging aspect which it has recently assumed, will, it is hoped, insure a full meeting, and a large congregation.

J. RANKIN.

**The Gold Mines.**—The New-York Courier regrets that the veins of gold ore discovered in this state are found to extend into Virginia; because it believes the acquiring of gold in this way leads to extravagance, idleness, luxury, dissipation, national apathy, and national ruin! And instances Spain in proof of its position. Now by a plain inference, we understand the Courier as placing North-Carolina upon a level with Spain,—sunk by all the debasing vices above enumerated. And if such be its apprehensions, well may it regret the extension of that root of so much mischief into other states—to destroy all that is noble and desirable in her institutions, and all that is virtuous and lovely in the character of her citizens. But we suspect the Courier labors under a sad hallucination, with regard to the condition of our State and the character of our people; for we cannot admit, that the finding of gold has yet tended to loosen their morals or repress their patriotism. Thus far, the mines have had an influence the reverse of this: they have, in some degree, relieved the people from the heavy pecuniary embarrassments which so recently oppressed them, and are even yet sorely felt; they have inspired the friends of Internal Improvement with a hope of realizing the means of accomplishing those laudable works of improvement, without which the State never can become truly great and wealthy; they have created new demands for labor and provisions; and given a new impulse to industry and enterprise, which must eventually have the happiest effects in ameliorating the condition of the country and people.

Feelings of fellowship, and common justice, should dictate to our brethren in other parts of the Republic, to be slow in giving currency to the frequent slanders which are propagated in relation to this much-abused State. It is the attribute of a charitable feeling, to prompt its possessor always to look at the bright side of a picture, and judge and speak accordingly.

A fire took place in New-York, on the 6th inst., during the continuance of which, upwards of twenty buildings were destroyed.

J. Albert King, of Iredell county, has obtained license to practice law, in the Superior Courts.

**Another Large Radish.**—Mr. William West, a veteran of the Revolution, living a few miles from Salisbury, pulled a Radish in his lot, the other day, which weighed five pounds and a quarter, and measured fifteen inches in circumference. Many others grew in the same patch, nearly as large. Mr. West says, that if the people of North Carolina will only be industrious in working their ground the right way, it will reward them abundantly; and that there is no need of so many of them rambling off to the wilderness of the new country. The old gentleman thinks "tis folly for every body to turn their faces 'West'-ward.

We have never known more frequent and heavy rains, thunder, lightning, and hail, than has been experienced this season, in this region of country. We are informed that the country in the vicinity of Thomas's Ferry, Iredell county, was visited on the 12th inst. with a severe storm of rain, hail, thunder and lightning; the standing corn and cotton was a good deal shattered; one hog was killed by the lightning at the house of Mr. S. W. Thomas, and many other animals badly injured.

**Gov. Branch.**—The following toast was given at Lynchburg, Virginia. We have noticed similar sentiments expressed in various parts of the Union, on the late anniversary of independence. It is gratifying to the friends of Jackson's administration, and particularly to North Carolinians, to see that the talents and character of one of her most favorite sons are duly appreciated abroad.

By Capt. John E. Norvell: John Branch, Secretary of the Navy; his purity of mind, his fidelity to the duties of his office, and a long tried life in the service of his native state, prove him well qualified for a station in the councils of the nation.

After President Jackson took his departure from Norfolk, on his return to Washington, the Hon. John Branch, Secretary of the Navy, went aboard of the Constellation frigate, which was on the eve of sailing for New-York, to carry Messrs. McLane and Rives to their destination, as Ministers to England and France. Gov. Branch intended returning to Washington via New-York.

**Good Business.**—The following Offices in the city of New-York, have declared their dividends for the last six months, as follows:

The Ocean Insurance Company, a regular Dividend of 6 per cent. and an extra Dividend of 10 per cent.—making 16 per cent. for the last six months. The Union Insurance Company, 6 per cent. The Franklin Fire Insurance Company, 4 per cent. The Naptune Insurance Company, 6 per cent. The Merchants' Fire Insurance Company, 3 1/2 per cent. The New-York Insurance Company, 5 per cent. The Eagle Insurance Company, 4 per cent.

## TOASTS drunk on the 4th inst.

At Albany, N. York: The Antocrat of all the Russias; while he is carving up Turkey, may he keep his knuckles out of Greece.

Martin Van Buren: True greatness will survive, but cannot avoid the assaults of envious calumniators; and genuine merit will receive its just reward at the hands of a discerning people.

Evoy, calumny, and spite.

Have no venom in their bite.

At Charleston, S. C.: The Vice President of the United States; every assault invigorates his genius, and his enemies swell the list of his triumphs.

At Beaufort, S. C.: The present Cabinet—the people ought, in consequence, to give them two terms of office, as they have double duty to perform—their own, and that left unfinished by their peripatetic predecessors.

The President of the United States returned to Washington on Tuesday, the 14th inst. from his tour to Norfolk, &c. well pleased with the tour, and his health improved. This was the first relaxation from the severe and onerous duties of his office, which the President has enjoyed since his inauguration into office.

Mr. Jonathan Frary, a respectable druggist at Hudson New-York, having charged the vessel of his Soda Fountain too powerfully, an explosion took place, which killed him.

Mobile was perfectly healthy on the 3d July; the Register of that date, says the whole of the month of June was more healthy than has been known for many years.

New-Orleans, however, by last authentic accounts, was afflicted by that great scourge of the extreme Southern towns, the yellow fever. A good many cases occurred before the middle of June.

A child in Raleigh lately swallowed a phial of aquafortis, through mistake; it died soon after.

Philadelphia, July 14.—Upland cotton 9 to 10, flour 5, corn 45, black eyed peas 40 to 50, bacon hams 9 to 12, leaf tobacco 4 to 7, common wool 26 to 28, mixed merino do. 31 to 38.

Petersburg, July 18.—Our market continues quite languid, and but little business doing. The following prices were current yesterday: Tobacco, refused 3 to 4.50; passed 4 to 12; cotton 7.50 to 9, wheat \$1.05, corn 50 to 55, bacon 7 to 7.25, lard 6 to 6.50. Old Dominion.

Mobile, July 3.—Cotton 8.25 to 9.25, bacon 8 to 10, flour 7.50 to 8.25, whiskey 28.

Baltimore Market.—There is very little variation in the prices of flour. We heard yesterday of \$5.37 1/2 having been given for Howard street from wagons, though \$5.25 appeared to be the general price. From stores, \$5.53 a \$5.62 1/2 is considered the average price.

American Farmer, 17th inst.

The Yorkville Pioneer, has been transferred by Mr. P. Carey to Messrs. J. D. Cocke and N. M. Foulkes, by whom it will be published hereafter, under the title of "Pioneer and South-Carolina Whig."

NEW YORK, JULY 10.

**Rumor.**—There is a rumor (we know not on what authority) that preparations are making for an arrangement with Great Britain, on a basis of extended commercial reciprocity; and that a tariff on imports will be agreed upon between that Government and the United States, which will meet the approbation of both. It is said the British Minister at Washington approves of the project, and that a special mission to England is on foot, for the purpose of completing the arrangements.

Mer. Adv.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman of Baltimore, dated:

LEXINGTON, KY. JULY 4.

"The trial of Mr. Wickliffe for shooting Mr. Banning, the editor of the Kentucky Gazette, after occupying the Court four and a half days, has ended this day. The Jury, after retiring fifteen minutes, brought in a verdict of Not Guilty. [Killing is no murder, then!]

**Robert Emmet.**—No Irishman can pronounce this name without love and veneration. Robert Emmet was one of those patriot martyrs whose memory will live forever in the affections of his countrymen—and to whom, the scaffold consecrated by his blood, will remain a prouder trophy than the loftiest monument that rears its head in Westminster Abbey.

Previous to his execution, it is said that he requested his epitaph should not be written until the wrongs of his country were redressed—until she stood "redeemed, regenerated and de-throned by the irresistible genius of universal emancipation." It is to this mournful request that Moore alludes in the following beautiful and deeply pathetic lines.

"Oh! breath not his name—let it sleep in the shade. Where cold and unhonored his relics are laid—Sad, silent, and dark, be the tears that we shed, As the night dew that falls on the grass o'er his head.

But the night dew that falls, tho' in silence it weeps, Shall brighten with verdure the grave where it sleeps, And the tears that we shed, tho' in silence it rolls, Shall long keep his memory green in our souls.

The time to which Emmet so ardently bent his prophetic vision, has arrived. His epitaph may now be written, and where shall we look for it, but from the pathetic, rich, animated, and patriotic muse of Moore.

The following anecdote is related of the late Governor of Kentucky, a distinguished officer of the Revolutionary War, and a man of most approved courage.

An individual who conceived himself insulted by the Gen. informed him of his determination to challenge him. "You are perfectly welcome," coolly replied the latter, "but I will not fight you." "If you do not, I will post you as a coward." "You will then?" replied the Gen. "post yourself as a d—d liar, for nobody will believe you."

We find in the papers the following account: "A British ship of war touched off the Island of Tristan D'Acunha, in January, where she found seven women, six men, and fifteen children upon it, all English. They had been there twelve years, had built comfortable houses, and had cows, pigs, and poultry, meat and vegetables. The soil produces spontaneously, and such as

the healthiness of this rock, stock in the middle of the South Atlantic, and so may hundred miles from its nearest land, that even the ill common to children are there unknown."

This is the island mentioned by one of our public spirited citizens, as a suitable place for us to send convicts.

**Supreme Court.**—The arguments of Counsel before the Court are closed, and the Judges are engaged in preparing their opinions. *Ral. Register, 20th inst.*

**A woman published.**—We find the following curious advertisement in an Ohio paper.

To all concerned.—In regard to an attempt to tarnish my reputation, recently made by Mrs. Elizabeth \_\_\_\_\_, of Sprigg Township. I have off this remark to submit to my acquaintance and the public: The said Mrs. Elizabeth \_\_\_\_\_ is a liar, and a neighbourhood nuisance; and inasmuch, as the licentiousness of her tongue cannot be curbed, the public ought to be advised, that her assertions are entitled to no weight—I accordingly hereby give that information, and hold myself ready to prove it.

SAMUEL DAVIDSON.

**A Good Wish.**—The editor of the Democratic Press wishes Mr. Clay "health and happiness in the bosom of his family, until his country shall call him forth to do honor to her highest station." This is certainly a very friendly wish. It even exceeds the Spanish expression, may you live a thousand years. If he enjoy health and happiness until he fills the Presidential chair, he will, we think, pur Methusalem very much in the rear of him in point of age.

Balt. Rep.

**Gold.**—The Philadelphia Gazette says: We are informed that considerable quantities of North-Carolina gold are now received at the U. S. Mint. It is a melancholy reflection that we shall not be able to keep enough of this metal in the country to serve the purposes of a circulating medium, even if our gold region should yield ten millions a year. Silver abhors the company of dollar notes, and gold and five dollar notes cannot circulate together.

**A Toast with an Improvement.**—We learn from a correspondent of the New Hampshire Spectator, that at a late public dinner at which the Hon. Daniel Webster was a guest, the following toast was given: "John Quincy Adams—may he live to confound his enemies;" to which Mr. Webster added, "as he has his friends," and immediately drank it. *N. Y. Courier.*

**Pennsylvania Loan.**—The Secretary to the Commonwealth is now in Philadelphia, attempting to negotiate a loan for the purpose of carrying the Internal Improvements of the State into effect. The Aurora states, that the Governor will be enabled to obtain as much money as will be necessary to continue the State canals, without convening a special session of the Legislature. The U. States' Gazette repeats the report, that it is not the intention of the Governor to convene the Legislature, even if the whole works should be stopped for want of funds.

Rich. Compiler.

**The Lutheran Church.**—The Lutherans, now found in almost every part of the United States, have 900 churches, but not so many as 200 pastors, the members being in many parts widely scattered, and one pastor itinerating among several churches. The ministers are chiefly supplied from Germany, and the service is usually in German, though in many places it is in English. At their theological seminary recently established, at Gettysburg, there are twenty students, preparing for the work of the ministry.

**National Intelligencer.**—We learn from Washington, that Mr. STAMBAUGH, editor of the Harrisburg Reporter, and a gentleman from the North, are negotiating for the purchase of the National Intelligencer, and if they succeed, its columns will be devoted to the support of sound republican principles. Thus will this old establishment once more become the able and efficient organ of the administration. *N. Y. Courier.*

**Isaac Jennings.**—The Cincinnati Liberty Hall Gazette, contains an advertisement cautioning the public against a villain by the name of Isaac Jennings, a fiddler, dancing master, dentist, having divers wives, &c. from the village of Black Rock, N. Y. A knowledge of Jennings' character, renders it a query with us how he could ever have obtained consequence enough in Cincinnati to render such an advertisement necessary; for a greater blackguard never went south.

**Toasts on the 4th.**—At Raleigh, by the Cold water party:

**Cold Water.**—Nature's beverage.—The best and safest ever drunk by frail and erring man.

**Ardent Spirits.**—The shop of the Apothecary their appropriate label—and the prescription of the skillful physician a wise preliminary to their use.

Washington, Adams, Jefferson, and a host of Revolutionary Worthies.—All sober men.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New-York, July 15.....By the Sully, from Havre, French papers to the 1st of June have been received. There is nothing actually new, which we can depend upon, from the seat of war. It is evident, however, that we shall soon hear of some very sanguinary engagements.

It appears that the object of the Russians is to get by (tourner) the Balkan, by bearing upon Szeboil, and effecting a disembarkation at Bourgas. The movements of concentration operate at this moment upon Silistria and Ruzhuck. [A reference to the map will make this intelligible.]

Should the Russians succeed in turning Choumlie, which the Turks regard as the barrier of the empire, the war would be terminated, and it is very probable that they would find no further obstacle in their march to Constantinople.

The report is again circulated in Germany that the Kingdom of Hanover is to be made independent of England, under the Duke of Cumberland.

**From Buenos Ayres.**—The U. S. sloop of war Boston has arrived at New-York, in a short passage from Buenos Ayres, having left there on the 15th May. By this arrival, the New-York papers learn that the city of Buenos Ayres was in possession of the "Army of the Provinces," except the Grand Plaza de Victoria and the Citadel, and it was expected that they would soon surrender. Lavalie was in the city; and using every exertion to maintain the ascendancy, but there was scarcely a hope of his succeeding. The invading army from the interior (styled the Federal party) was headed by Lopez, Governor of the Province of Santa Fe, and their object was to revenge the death of Gov. Dorrego, and re-establish the Federation of the Provinces of La Plata. Lavalie's party, which had caused the revolution, was called Unitarian, and they were in favor of a consolidated government, the head of which should be Buenos Ayres.

Admiral Brown had resigned his situation as Provisional Governor of the Province, and it was reported when the Boston sailed, that he was about fitting out a fleet to proceed against San Nicholas or Santa Fe, but the last accounts received at Montevideo stated the project had been abandoned.

In consequence of alleged insults to the French flag and nation, the Consul-General, M. Mandeville, demanded his passports, which were granted, and he left Buenos Ayres, with his family and effects on the 6th of May, in the French ship Galatea, for Montevideo, where he arrived on the 8th. The French Admiral on that station had also taken possession of the Buenos Ayrean squadron, consisting of four brigs and several gunboats. The vessels were attacked by the boats of the French squadron, and after being repulsed five times, they succeeded in capturing them, and burned one of the brigs.

At Montevideo all was apparently tranquil when the Boston sailed, but it was said that there was some jarring among the leaders. They were busily engaged in regulating the government, and framing a constitution for that province.

The Boston has been absent from the United States three years and three months, during which time she has only lost three of her original crew, who died of consumption. During her long cruises, she has been a great deal at sea, and we are assured that, although she has fallen in with hundreds of vessels, she has never met any that could out sail her.

**Mexico.**—A letter from Vera Cruz, May 15, says: This country now enjoys a degree of peace and tranquillity which I have not before observed since my residence in it; yet the dearth of the precious metals is so great, and the public treasury so empty, that the government has been compelled to issue paper, which is sold at a great discount, in order to raise means of meeting the exigencies of the moment. Guerrero and his cabinet are very popular, and there seems to be a disposition among all classes to bear with patience any privations under his administration.

"The Navy, I fear, is abandoned, not to be soon again resuscitated. Commodore Porter is in Mexico, settling his accounts, previously to his return to the United States. He will certainly carry home with him the best wishes of his countrymen in Mexico."

The newspapers contain energetic editorial articles and official proclamations in reference to the threatened Spanish invasion, which appears to have been regarded as almost certain. According to the articles just mentioned, the Mexicans are not only to exterminate the invaders, but to retort hostilities upon Cuba and Porto Rico. Our government is accused of having done more to frustrate the independence of those islands than any other power.

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 10.....Cotton 12 1/2, feathers 23 cents, flaxseed 37 to 40, flour 5.75 to 5.85, Kenhawa salt 50 cents; peach brandy 62, apple do. 37, whiskey 20, tallow 9 to 7, tobacco 3 to 7 cents per lb.

**Mrs. Royall.**—An indictment containing three distinct counts has been found against Mrs. Royall. The first count charged her with being a common slanderer; the second, with being a common scold; and the third, with being a common brawler. To the second count, she put in her plea of not guilty; but demurred to the other two counts. Yesterday Judge Cranch delivered the opinion of the Court, which sustained the demurrer, on the ground that the terms "common slanderer," and "common brawler," were not sufficiently specific. Mrs. Royall, therefore, has to take her trial only on the second count. She was yesterday in Court, prepared for her trial, but owing to the occupancy of the attention of the Court by the case of Dr. Watkins, she was most ungallantly compelled to return home, without passing through the ordeal, for which we have no doubt, she was fully prepared. *Nat. Journal, 18th inst.*

**Cotton Seed.**—A machine which promises to be of great benefit, to cotton planters, has recently been invented by Mr. Follet, of Petersburg, Va. Cotton seed has long been known as possessing a large proportion of oil; but its hull, acting as an absorbent, has heretofore been the great obstacle to the extraction of the oil, and the seed remained valueless and a "cumber of the ground" around the cotton gins. The machine under notice removes the hull with great facility, and leaves the highly oleaginous kernel fit for the press. The effect, therefore, of the invention will be to create a new source of profit to the cotton planter, which requires no additional capital. We shall have occasion to notice this subject again; in the mean time we must refer those interested to the advertisement of the proprietors, in this number of the Farmer. *Amer. Farm.*

## MARRIED.

On the 9th inst. by the Rev. James Stafford, Mr. Samuel Seehler to Miss Rachel Dickson; all of this county.

## DIED.

In Iredell county, on the 3d inst. after a short illness of four days, Joseph Adlai Byers, son of James S. Byers, Esq. aged 9 years 5 months.

In Iredell county, on the 14th inst. Mr. William Murdock, in the 90th year of his age. This old gentleman has been married 60 years, and has lived on the plantation where he died for about 65 years. He has left an aged widow, five children, and twenty grand children, to mourn the loss of an affectionate parent. He served a tour in the Revolutionary war, and was always a staunch Republican. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church; and was a rare instance of longevity, patriarchal simplicity, and devotion to his country and her free institutions. [Communicated.]

Departed this life, on the 7th inst. after a severe and protracted illness, Mr. William S. Brevard, in the 24th year of his age, son of Benjamin Brevard, Esq. of Iredell county. As his walk from youth upwards, had been in the paths of duty and rectitude, and his whole course of life exemplary, we may rationally hope his exit was serene and happy. [Communicated.]

Suddenly, at Newbern, on the 10th inst., Gen. Vine Allen, in the 50th year of his age.

In the city of New-York, on the 13th inst. William Coleman, Esq. the able and veteran Editor of the New-York Evening Post, aged 64 yrs.

## THE MARKETS.

**Salisbury Prices, July 25th.**—Cotton 41 to 42 cents, corn 25 to 30, pork 3.50 to 4, butter 7 to 10, flour 3.75 to 4 per barrel, wheat 30 to 60, Irish potatoes 40 to 50, sweet do. 40 to 50, brown sugar 12 to 15, coffee 15 to 22, salt 1.12 to 1.25, homespun cloth 15 to 30, whiskey 20 to 25, bacon 7 to 9.

**Fayetteville, July 15.**—Cotton 6 1/2 to 7 1/2, bacon 5 1/2 to 6, peach brandy 55 apple do 50 to 42, butter 10 to 15, corn 49 to 55, flaxseed 80, flour 4 to 5 1/2, lard 7 1/2, molasses 32 a 34, sugar 84 to 10, salt 75 to 80, tallow 8, wheat 84 a 90, whiskey 24 to 28.....U. S. bank notes 1 1/4 a 1 1/2 per cent. premium, Cape Fare ditto, 1 1/4 a 1 1/2.

**Baltimore, July 17.**—Flour \$6 1/2 a 7 cotton 10 to 11, whiskey 28 to 35, bacon 7 to 11.

**Charleston, July 11.**—Cotton 7 1/2 to 9 1/2 cents, flour 7 a 7 1/2, whiskey 26 a 27, bacon 6 to 7, lard 8 a 9, best kind of hogging 20 to 22, salt 24 to 30, corn 42 a 46, coffee 11 to 15.....N. Carolina bank bills 2 a 2 1/2 per cent. discount; Georgia 1 1/2 ditto.

**Cumda, July 18.**—Cotton 7 to 8 1/2, flour 4 1/2 to 5 out of the wagons, that from Cumda mill 6 to 7; wheat \$1, corn 60 to 62 1/2, oats 32, salt 75, whiskey 28 to 35, bacon 7 to 8.

**Wilmington, July 8.**—Cotton 7 1/2 to 8, flax 10 to 13, flour 6.50 to 7.00, corn 60 to 60, cheese 7 to 8, apple brandy 33 to 35, tallow 8 to 9.

**New-York, July 16.**—Cotton 8 1/2 to 10 1/2, flour 6.87 to 7, cotton bagging made of hemp 19 to 21, wheat 1.37 to 1.51, oak tanned hide leather 20 to 25, hemlock do. 18 to 23, hams 9 to 10, salt 4 1/2 to 50, apple brandy 36 to 40, whiskey 21 1/2 to 22, leaf tobacco 3 to 5, yellow beeswax 23 to 24.....North-Carolina bank bills 3 to 3 1/2 per cent. discount, South Carolina 1 to 1 1/2, Georgia 2 to 2 1/2, Virginia 1 per cent. do.

**Newbern, July 18.**—Cotton 7.25 to 7.50, flour 6.50 to 6.75, wheat 1.00 a \$1, bacon 5 to 6, salt 80 to 100, peach brandy 75, apple do. 40 a 45, whiskey 35.

**Charaw July 15.**—Cotton, 7 to 8 1/2, bacon 6 1/2 to 8, corn 50, flour 4 to 4.50, whiskey 25 to 28, peach brandy 45 to 50, apple do. 40 to 45, leaf tobacco 3, coffee 15 to 18, salt 74 to 73, tallow 8, molasses 45, beef 3.

**Boston, July 11.**—Cotton 10 to 11 1/2, flax 9 a 11, flour 7 to 7 1/2, corn 50 a 51, cheese 5 a 5 1/2, lard 8 a 8 1/2.



# LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salisbury, N. Carolina, on the 1st of July, 1829.

Michael Albright  
John Albright  
Lucinda Ames  
Marion A. Alsted  
James B. Anderson  
Martha A. Andrews  
Mary Adams  
Thomas Boyd  
Methias Barringer  
Thomas Brown  
Marcus F. Beard  
Joshua Boner  
Joshua Barber  
Michael Baker  
Wm. Barber 2  
Allen Boroughs  
Charles Biles  
Edmund Butt  
Henry Baker  
Richard Bradshaw  
Henderson Benson  
Johnathan Barber  
Sarah Crump  
Daniel Call  
Lydia Casort  
Elizabeth Colter  
Almond H. Cole  
Mary Capie  
Henry Christia  
Henry Call  
Martin Cluts  
Lahmel Coddle  
Isaac Cowan  
Wm. Cowan 2  
James Carr  
Ford Dymert  
Wm. C. Dukes  
Thomas Davis  
Clement B. Dickson  
Joseph E. Dobbins  
Eleanore Elliott  
John Elliott  
Gabriel S. Fisher  
Jacob Fulminder  
Jacob Fisher or Paul  
Clutts  
Rebecca Garner  
Jane Garrison  
Jane Garven  
John Gucan  
Caly Glover  
Christopher Graham  
John T. Gomek  
Elizabeth Gheen  
John Gibbins  
Robert Hoken  
John G. Hawkins  
Thomas Holmes  
Celia Hill  
James Hackney  
Williamson Harris  
John Hall, sen.  
John Hughes 2  
William Hall  
James H. Hele 2  
Eunice Hartly  
Samuel Huie  
Moses Hall  
John Hodge  
Thomas Jones  
James Jackson

377 SAMUEL REEVES, P. M.

# Navy Beef and Pork for 1830.

Navy Commissioners' Office,  
17th June, 1829.

SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until the first of September next, for the supply of 3000 lbs. Navy Beef, and 2400 lbs. Navy Pork, for the use of the United States' Naval Service, 1000 lbs. of Beef, and 800 lbs. of Pork, to be delivered at each of the United States' Navy Yards, Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; and Norfolk, Virginia; and the whole quantity must be delivered at each and every Navy Yard by the first of April, 1830. The whole quantity of the said Beef and Pork must be of the best quality. The Beef must be packed from well-fatted cattle, weighing not less than 480 pounds in the quarter, or 800 pounds on the hoof; all the legs, shoulders, clogs, cheeks, shins, and the neck of animal, must be wholly excluded from the barrel, and the remainder of the carcass must be cut into pieces of ten pounds each as near as may be, so that 20 pieces will make a barrel of 200 pounds net weight Navy Beef.

The Pork must be corn fed and well-fatted, all the skulls, feet, and hind legs entire, must be wholly excluded from the barrel, and the remainder of the hog must be cut into pieces of eight pounds each as near as may be, so that twenty five pieces, not more than three of which shall be shoulders, will make a barrel of 200 pounds net weight of Navy Pork.

The whole quantity of the said Beef and Pork must be perfectly salted in the first instance with, and afterwards packed with a sufficient quantity of Turck's Island, Isle of May, or St. Ubes Salt, and no other, to insure its preservation, with five ounces of pure Saltpetre to each and every barrel. The barrels in which the said Beef and Pork is to be packed must be made of ash, free from sap, with one iron hoop on each side, and otherwise fully and substantially hooped; and each barrel must be branded on its head "Navy Beef," or "Navy Pork," with the contractor's name and the year when packed.

All the said Beef and Pork, on delivery at the respective Navy Yards must be subjected to the test and inspection of some sworn Inspector of the State within which it is to be delivered, who shall be selected by the Commandant of the Yard at the place of delivery, without any charge to the United States therefor; and, when inspected in said manner, the contractor must put the barrels in good shipping order; or the Beef and Pork will not be received.

Bidders are required to state their prices separately for the Beef and for the Pork, and if they offer to furnish at more than one Yard, then separately for each Yard. They are also required to give their names, their residence, and the names and residence of their sureties, minutely, and must transmit their bids sealed, and endorsed "Offer to furnish 'Navy Beef' or 'Navy Pork' for the year 1830."

The Commissioners of the Navy are at liberty to take the offers of a bidder for any one Yard, or in greater proportions, if such bids be the lowest.

Any bid not made in conformity to this advertisement, or not received within the limited time, will not be opened.

The parts of the animal to be excluded from the barrel will be particularly described in drawings which will form part of the contracts. Persons desiring information upon the subject with an intention to bid, may obtain it by seasonable application to the Board.

June 19

# LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Concord, N. Carolina, on the 1st day of July, 1829.

Sarah Bradshaw  
John L. Beard  
Hiram Brown  
Josiah Bradshaw  
John Baw  
Joseph Barker  
Newell Battle  
Samuel Black  
Messrs. Bissil and  
Barker  
Charles S. Black  
James Bluster  
Mary Blackwell  
Lewis B. Eriminger 2  
Joseph Crawford  
Thomas Carter  
George Crider  
William J. Cowan  
Daniel Cline  
William Covington  
Moses Curzine  
Nancy Davis  
James Davis  
James Eagle  
Nancy F. Erwin  
John Erwin  
Thos. B. Erwin  
Valentine Faggot  
Frederick Frelsapd  
Tobias Furr  
William Furgeson  
George Goodman  
John Giles  
Hiram Goodman  
Jackson Gurley  
John Garmon  
Thomas Goings  
Doct. C. Harris  
Mary Houlton  
Elizabeth Harris

377 DAVID STORKE, P. M.

# WAGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the Wagon Yard, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—Fayetteville, 1st April, 1828.

ROWAN County, May Sessions, 1829: Thos. Gibbs and Martin Saner vs. John Saner; Original attachment: Samuel Sillman summoned as Garnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; on motion of the plaintiff, by counsel, ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian printed in Salisbury, for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court house in Salisbury, on the third Monday in August next, and answer, plead or demur, or judgment will be entered against said defendant.

677 JNO. GILES, CLK.

State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, May term, 1829: Berry Steward vs. Harriett Steward; petition for divorce. In this case, Ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian and Yacklin and Catwaba Journal successively, that the defendant be and appear at the next superior court to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness Saml. Henderson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1829.

3mt83 SAM'L. HENDERSON, c. l. c.

State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, May term, 1829: Robert Bigham vs. Mary Bigham; petition for divorce. Ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian and Raleigh Star, that the defendant be and appear at the next superior court of law to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness Saml. Henderson, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1829.

3mt83 SAM'L. HENDERSON, c. l. c.

State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg county:

SUPERIOR court of Law, May term, 1829: Marion Tanner vs. John Tanner; petition for divorce. In this case, ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register and Western Carolinian for three months successively, that the defendant be and appear at the next superior court of law to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Samuel Henderson clerk of our said court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1829.

3mt86 SAM'L. HENDERSON, c. l. c.

State of North Carolina, Davidson county:

County of pleas and quarter sessions, May term, 1829. The Petition of John Murphy, Charles Murphy, a lunatic, who petitions by his next friend John Murphy, John Tomlinson and his wife Anna, Levin Gordon and his wife Betsey; vs. Stephen Murphy, John Ball and his wife Deborah, Charles Cillian and his wife Dulanar, Stephen Stuart and his wife Rebecca, and Joseph Murphy, also against said Stephen Stuart as surviving Executor of Daniel Murphy, dec'd. and against said Stephen Stuart and Joseph Murphy as administrators of Hannah Murphy, dec'd. Petition for Distribution. In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Stephen Murphy, John Ball and his wife Deborah, Charles Cillian and his wife Dulanar, live beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, that the said Stephen Murphy, John Ball and Deborah his wife, Charles Cillian and Dulanar his wife, be, and appear before the justices of our court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for the county of Davidson, at the court-house in Lexington, on the 2d Monday in August next, then and there to plead or answer to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them. Witness, David Mock, clerk of our said court, at office, the 2nd Monday of May, 1829.

678 D. MOCK, C. C. C.

# POETRY.

"I have seen the rainbow stream  
Flow down through sunny sky bowers;  
I have seen the soft morning dream  
Gather round the little flower."

# FOR THE ORIENTAL HERALD.

# BEAUTY OF RELIGION,

Soft as the fruitful flowers that bring  
The welcome promise of the spring.  
And soft the vernal gale:  
Sweet the wild warblings of the grove,  
The voice of nature and of love,  
That gladdens every vale.

But softer in the mourner's ear  
Sounds the mild voice of mercy near,  
That whispers sins forgiven;  
And sweeter far the music swells,  
When to the raptur'd soul she tells  
Of peace and promise'd heaven.

Faith is the flowers that deck the ground,  
And groves and gardens blooming round,  
Unnumber'd charms unfold;  
Bright is the sun's meridian ray,  
And bright the beams of setting day,  
That robe the clouds in gold.

But far more fair the pious breast,  
In richer robes of goodness drest,  
Where Heaven's own graces shine;  
And brighter far the prospects rise  
That burst on Faith's delighted eyes  
From glories all divine.

All earthly charms, however dear,  
Howe'er they please the eye or ear,  
Will quickly fade and fly;  
Of earthly glory fade the blaze,  
And soon the transitory rays  
In endless darkness die.

The nobler beauties of the just  
Shall never moulder in the dust,  
Or know a sad decay;  
Their honors, time and death defy,  
And round the throne of heaven on high  
Beams everlasting day.

# FROM THE BOSTON BULLETIN.

# The Breach of Promise Healed.

I've got a money-mended heart;  
Through all its rents the silver shines,  
And every moon returning  
Is molified in mammon's mines.  
Come, young adventurer, prove me now,  
Throw at my feet thy Manliness,  
Breathe deep to me thy passion vow,  
And pray me with my love to bless.

I'll bless thee with my thrice won spoils,  
I'll give thee what has brought a price,  
Or—catch thee in the self same toils,  
As traps inveigle silly mice.  
Believe my every tender sigh—  
I've made them o'er and o'er again—  
The thrice told tale is not a lie—  
The healed breaches give no pain.

Thy curls, Adonis, charm me quite,  
And I can never cease to gaze  
On that dear hand so prompt to write  
All that thy first affection says—  
While I, ah me, how new is love!  
Am lost in ecstasy's deep sea,  
And, like a gentle, cooing dove,  
Present my bill, dear one, to thee.

# MISCELLANY.

# NOTES FROM "DWIGHT'S GERMANY."

The spire of the Cathedral of Strasbourg is four hundred and ninety feet high; the tower and spire together, of that cathedral, defy all competition for beauty of gothic ornament, for almost inconceivable lightness of architecture, and for gigantic altitude.

There is a custom in the North of Germany which seems to be worthy of imitation in all countries. "When an individual is sick, the friends of the family call and ring at the door. In the hall they find a book lying on the table, in which some one of the family writes, every morning and evening, the state of the patient's health, giving all those particulars which would be interesting to the friends of the individual. Under this morning and evening bulletin, all those who call write their names, to apprise the family of their sympathy. They never see the members of it, unless they have some other object than ascertaining the condition of the patient."

It is a custom in Prussia, when two persons are engaged to be married, to publish the engagement in the newspapers. Eichhorn, the elder, of the University of Gottingen, has been in the habit of studying sixteen hours in a day during the last fifty-five years.

It is calculated that there are fifty thousand persons alive in Germany who have written and published books. Within fifty miles of the current of the Rhine, more than seven millions of inhabitants reside, who in wealth and enterprise are not surpassed by any others on the European continent.

The longevity of the German literati is remarkable. Professor Streumeyer, of Gottingen, is delivering his hundred and sixth course of lectures; Eichhorn his hundred and first; Heyne died at 86; Kastner at 81; Michaels at 74; Hallar at 70; Kant at 80; Jacobi at 76; Wieland at 81; Klopstock 79; Goethe is now seventy seven, &c. No law superannuates them. All are hard students and voluminous authors.

There are in Hanover eleven Protestant convents, where single ladies may retire, who have survived the bloom of youth. Each of these in-

stitutions is under the direction of an elderly lady or abbess. The inmates receive annually from 2 to 300 rix dollars. As they receive visits without great restrictions, it sometimes occurs that the ladies are addressed, but they lose the domicile and the pension as soon as they enter into wedlock. Nine of the eleven convents are for the daughters of the nobility.

In 1826, the number of medical students in the German Universities was at least five thousand. In reputation, the medical faculty are not surpassed by any of the other three learned professions. "They are," says Mr. Dwight, "acquainted to a considerable degree with the state and leaders of the science of medicine in other countries. Several of them have conversed with me respecting Messrs. Physic, Chapman, Hosack, Post, Warren, and other eminent doctors of our country, more in the manner of Americans familiar with the reputation of these gentlemen, than as residents of the centre of Europe."

In no part of Germany which Mr. Dwight visited, is the Sabbath regarded as holy, in the American acceptance of the term. Protestants and Catholics act alike. "The only difference," says Mr. D. "between the Sabbath and other days is, that no newspapers appear on that day, and that the shops are shut. The latter, however, is not generally necessary; it results from the custom of devoting the day to recreation, rather than from a belief in its sanctity. The laws, however, of many of the cities, require that the shops should be closed during the divine service. For about five-sixths of the population of Northern Germany, it is a day of mere amusement; particularly for hunting the hare and for shooting, among the higher classes; for duelling, with the students; and for dancing and walking, in the summer, among the lower classes of citizens."

Strange Fatality.....The Literary Subaltern, a paper printed in Providence, whose editor has travelled in the Western country, mentions the following singular instance of fatality attending the marriage state:

I well recollect one instance which occurred in Nashville whilst I was in the city, and I never shall forget it. Six sisters, all possessed of ample fortunes, had resided in the city, and were in the enjoyment of popular favor, and were admired for their personal beauty. The oldest was married first; and in six months, died; the next sister was not long afterwards wedded; she died soon after her union with the man she loved; three other sisters were married, and followed the same fate, after the lapse of but a few months. But one now remained. She was young and beautiful; all who knew her admired her; and her wealth, and beauty, and innocence, elicited unnumbered suitors; who

"Feigned or felt a flame,"

kneelt at her shrine, and solicited her hand in holy wedlock. She well remembered the fate of her sisters, and she resolved to spend her life in a state of single blessedness. For two or three years, she was resolute; but at length an officer of the United States Army, Major —, visited Nashville, and was introduced to her society. He was a man of prepossessing appearance; his manners were polished and popular, and gallantry and chivalry were never surpassed. He solicited her hand in holy wedlock, the attraction of the officer could not be resisted; she refused and declined for a long time, and cited the melancholy fate of her sisters, whilst she confessed that the officer was not unwelcome to her. The Major, was an adept in the wars of love, as well as in the wars of arms, and he resolved not to surrender the attack, till the citadel capitulated. He was successful; the young and blushing Hebe consented, and the nuptials were celebrated.

The happy pair lived in perfect harmony for a while, but ere six months had elapsed, she too fell a victim to the shrine of wedded love. There was something exceedingly singular about the unhappy fates of these young ladies, and though they now all slumber in the same sepulchre, their merits, their beauty, and their forms are fresh in the imagination of those who experienced their friendship, and best know how to appreciate their inestimable worth.

The united possessions of the whole family fell into the hands of the officer, and he yet lives to enjoy it, and to recount the sad and doubly melancholy

story of the unkindness of the fates, and the unpropitiousness of his fortune and his hopes. A more worthy individual never existed, and should this note chance to fall upon his view, he will be assured, that it was written by one who honors his gallantry, and well knows how to estimate his exalted worth, distinguished bravery, and splendid talents.

The Nashville Banner, in publishing the above, remarks: "The truth, however, is, if we are right in our conjecture as to the instance referred to, there were four sisters only, instead of six; one of the three first married left issue, and consequently the "united possessions of the whole family" did not fall "into the hands of the officer" who married the last survivor. The Major, we believe, is still living, but does not enjoy the benefit of this accumulation of property.

The Cocoa Tree.—This is a small tree, with pale bright green leaves, somewhat resembling in shape those of the orange tree. The leaves are picked from the tree three or four times a year, and dried in the shade; they are packed in small baskets. The natives in several parts of Peru, chew these leaves, particularly in the mining districts, when at work in the mines or travelling; and such is the sustenance they derive from them, that they frequently take no food for four or five days, although they are constantly working. I have often been assured by them, that whilst they have a good supply of cocoa they feel neither hunger, thirst or fatigue, and that without impairing their health they can remain eight or ten days and nights without sleep. The leaves are almost insipid; but when a small quantity of lime is mixed with them they have an agreeable sweet taste. The natives put a few of the leaves in their mouths, and when they become moist, they add a little lime or ashes of the molle to them by means of a small stick, taking care not to touch the lips or the teeth; when the taste of the cocoa diminishes, a small quantity of lime or ashes is added, until the taste disappears, and then the leaves are replaced with fresh ones. They generally carry with them a small leather pouch containing cocoa, and a small calabash holding lime or ashes; and one of these men will undertake to convey letters to Lima, a distance of a hundred leagues, without any other provision. On such occasions they are called *chasquis* or *chasqueros*, and this epithet is also given to different conductors of the mails. The Incas had men stationed on all the principal roads for the transmission of any article belonging to the Incas, who, according to the quality of the road, had to carry it to different distances, some one league, others three. These men were continually employed, and when one of them arrived, he delivered to one in waiting whatever he was charged with, and gave him the watch word, *chasqui*; this man ran immediately to the next post, delivered his charge, and repeated *chasqui*; and then remained to rest until the arrival of another. By this means the Court of the Incas (or Aboriginal Emperors) was supplied with fresh fish from the sea.

# SANDY SOILS.

The proper method to correct the two great openness of sandy soils, is to mix them with clay, which is the most tenacious of all soils, and as an earth is compounded of alumina and silica, besides being generally found mixed with various constituent parts, both fossil and mineral, which causes it to abound in the food necessary almost to all plants. Where clay hills or bottoms therefore are contiguous to sandy soils, the remedy is at hand, and it ought to be liberally carted on the surface, well and judiciously mixed, and ploughed deep in; for by that means an artificial tenacious soil is formed, and deposited at a proper depth, to arrest the moisture, and the essential parts of vegetable and animal matter within reach of the roots of plants. Where clay cannot be conveniently obtained, sometimes lime may, which answers a very good purpose in some soils.

Memoirs.

Why is a man who whips his wife like a quack medicine? Because he lix-ir.

Why is a female fairy like me? Because she's Miss-Elf.

Why are Kings like ladies' horses? Because they can't err.